## PERSONAL

The London correspond nt of The Inverpool Al. bien gives the following interesting accounts of the present occupation and opinions of the Italian revolu

Margini is some years younger than Disraeli, but be let ke old enough to be Issae, the father of Benja-min; and without irrevereree be it sp ken, be should be pensed as comparion portrait to that Pre-Raphaelspeciators in the Royal Academy a few years ago, sug-esting that it must be the identical animal the Wan-dring Jew was in search of. Always possessing one of the most an que countenances ever seen on a modern based, being like that found on antique geme, it has lorg been more than ever singular; the mind, 'in form beed, being like that found on antique gens, it as lorg been more than ever singular; the mind, in forming the o'er wrought tenement of clay, fretting the figwy body to decay, having wested it into star lingly spectral cadaverousness; and to see him of late is to have beheld a vision impossible of effacement. But he will perhaps fatten now that the good time he has been longing for and has labored with the zeal of a mertyr to bring about, is so fast coming, and this just while the noodles are telling the doodles in is farther off than ever, and the doodles in is farther off than ever, and the doodles are redding to the noodles in affirmation of the intelligence. Mazzini has so an the wind, and will reap the whirlwhiad, which is alone what he wants to reap, as do also his hyperborean masters and accomplices, though for very different reasons from his. It is a race of revolution with them all—Democrat, Czar, Emperry, and King: no longer Rex Auchovyrom for he has sold the source of his landines to the frog enters, who will presently devour himself. No one knows bester than Mazzin how inevitable is the fallilment of the pred clion that the Piedmontese pullet will give three grows on his own dueghall, and then have his threat ent 'at the instigation of that Muscovite bird whose entures are decoving the gense of the nationalithreat ent' at the instigation of that Muscovite bird whose canards are decoying the gence of the nationalities to their own precipitats cooking. Perfectly aware the great conspirator of the most potential, uph least suspected, element in the whole this movement—the Greek Church; and well he knows what an auxiliary [albeit all uncon-scious] to its aggrandisement will be found in scious) to its aggrandsement will be found it.

Lamoricière when the not distant day comes for putting in the chair of Peter an ostensible puppet of France, but in reslity an involuntary executor of the will of a very different Peter from him of the Keye. Though abhorring the empurpled mendacity of the Tuileries, Muzzici is so far Boancartean that he not only believes in the St. Helena variorination as to Europe becoming either Republican or Cossack, but he foresees that it may be bote at one and the same time and that it may be note at one and the same time and knows one resear why that time is drawing nigh—all the more rapidly because of the one Garibaldian weak-ness of personal devotion to Victor Emanuel, who, be-ing himself so little truthful, is therefore so little trust-worthy irrespective of annestral perficity, of which Mazzini has bad instructive experiences. The present rule and dynasty in France be regardes as an exhalation that may vanish in a night, from one or more of many causes; and then comes his programme of the cosmopoli-tan Cerburgs, Ledru Rollin, Kossuth, and himself, al-though unmaking the new map of Europe sketched out by the maker of wars in the interests of peace, who is now at the cradle of his race, doubtless meditating a -The subjoined curious particulars respecting a

well-known noble family of Ireland are given by the London correspondent of The Liverpool Athion:

Among the minor topics of the week is the finale to the Kingston tragi-comedy, the unfortunate Earl havi g quite gone out of the little wits which misfor-tune and an unlocky hereditary organization had left him. Though speken of here in no very compliment-ary terms this night week, he may now be dealt with less tends by and more truthfully, as he has cessed to be erable to praise or blame. The truth, then, is, that he was a most intolerable univance in both Houses of Parliament, for he was even a more persistent pest in the Commors than the Lords, constantly taking into the Speaker's gallery most disreputable and sillar-judsted looking persons. These were generally very young men—spparently incipient billa d markers, javenile bonnets to silver hells, and missellaneous manvenice bonnets to silver helis, and miscellaneous manvens sujets of yet more equivocal pertainings, his association with seah ecompanions returally prompting the
least charita le criticism. for no one had a good
word to say of him. His appearance and manners
were at once pi lable and repulsive, and as he was perpetuslly obtending himself, chiefly for the purpose of
borrowing, from everybody peer or policeman, small
sums, never to be repail, and chemosynary nibblings
in the refrese ment roctos it isn't to be wondered at if
compossion for his physical i firmities was lost in antipathy to less excessible attributes. He comes of a compossion for his physical 1 firmities was lost to an intipathy to less excusable attributes. He comes of a strange, if not a fated race; but the family is in no way related, as is sometimes supposed to the extinct ducal house of the same name, one of the closing episodes in whose anyals was the condemnation of the famous Duchess of Kingston to have her hand branded with a red-hot iron, for bigamy with Captain Harvey, afterward Earl of Bristol while her far better half, Evelyn Pierrepont. Duke of Kingston, was alive; her graceless Grace escaping the punishment by pleading neighbor as a necesse paying the fees, and gingding in privilege as a peeress paying the fees, and giggling in the face of her judges, who laughed as the strawberry leaf coroneted buggage decamped. The present Earl has luckily ignored matrimony, which has laid waste has luckily ignored matrimony, which has had waste the other morey of all branches of the family. The litigation between the late Lord Kingston and his rela-tive. Lord Lorton, ranks among the greatest of the fo-rensic i ternes-ine feuds of the present day. It ab sorbed much of the revenues that should have upheld the palatial mansion of Mitchelstown, the Sowe of the routh of Ireland, and, like that deserted hall of the Rocks Planagemet, a satire on the ambition of the Bucks Plantagenet, a satire on the amount which once felt 'cabined, cribbed confined even if ill illimitable area. The late Earl, who died in was remarkable for eccentricity in life, and not less so by reason of his death, or rather the cause of it. His lord-hip was a huge, burly, black-whiskered, heavy-browed, loud voiced man; just the sort of physique to lend countenance to the repute he bore among the Irish peasanty as an insatiate practitioner in the pitch cap and triangle gymnastics in '98. He was also pitch cap and triangle gymnastics in '98. He was also a person of very requisive habits, one of these being the absorption of fistfule of snuff from a tin-lined waist-coat pecker of cavern us profundity and Sygian complexion. Very different from either of her brothers was that fair frailly, their sister, annt of the present peer famed for her beauty and misfortunes, the story of which latter, though within the remembrance of the present period wat him grands like a character of Corplian. of which latter, though within the remembrance of thousands vet living, reads like a chapter of Corsican history in the fifteen he century. It is a familiar tale in the causes celibrae of the sist recountry in the last generation. How she field from Mitchelstown with the too captivating Col. Fizzgerald, a cavalier who slack, was not a bachelor—the bosom friend and guest of her how she was supposed to be drowned; how, they how she was supposed to be drowned; how, not a bachetor—the bossin invalidation of sther; how she was supposed to be drowned; how, after some months, she was discovered in a remote mountain cottage, on account of her hair, which reached to her feet; how the enamored Colonel again came, how the state has been justify he had bedisguised to the castle whose hospitality he had be-trayed; how the furious father, betaking him to the house where the lover lay concealed, broke into the bedroom, and coolly blew out the gay deceiver a brains returning home with the placidity and satisfaction of one who had discharged a sacred duty; how the final formality of the moribund Irish House of Lords was to seque the red-handed dispenser of justice in his own behoof; and lastly how the lady—'teterrina causa of all belli—retired to Swansea, and wedded a mountain of all bette —retired to Swannes, and wender a mountain person, never disturbing the communital felicity of her Taffy, or imperiling the pastor's appetite for Welsh rare bits, by the disclosure of her secret. All this is known, and helps to impart a sort of weird interest to known, and heres to impart a sort of werd interest to
the family of Kingston, the most meritorious member
of which was the present hunstic Earl's eldest brother,
author of the well-known 'Antiquities of Mexico; a
sumptuous libre d or worthy of the asriferous patrousge
of Montezuma or of Cortex himself, being a publication to six magnificent folios, price 180 guineas a copy,
and still an externed and valuable, work, conting the tion to six magnificent folios, price 180 guineas a copy, and still an esteemed and valuable work, cosing the producer what any one less affluent would have deemed a large fortune. Illustrating the adage as to the facility with which a certain class of people and their money part company, he performed the Chandos operation in re Duke of Buckirgham, and became security for his father's debte—the consequence being that be died in the Sheriff's Prison of Dublin a couple of years before his estimable sire was succeeded by his estimable brother. Spix tatiaxima Calis—the arfest hope is that which relies on Heaven, is the motto of the Kirgetons; and a very Irish one it decidedly is in their case."

-Recently, at Portland, Me., while the Octors of was being enacted at the theater in that city, Mr. Nathan Winslow, a highly respectable citizen sprang upon the stage as Zee, at the close of the play, was about taking a draught of poison and urged her to fly with him by the Underground Railroad, Some commen being made by the press on the novel interfarence, Mr. Winslow puts forth the following explanation:

On Saturday previous, with my family, I went to thester, and witnessed the play called the 'Oo the theater, and toroon' I was much pleased with the performance and with the play in all its parts, save in its closic scene—the ceath of the slave girl. It then occurred me that the scene would be just as effective and infinitely more pleasant and satisfactory to any audience, were it so aftered that instead of dying, the Octoroon should escape by the 'Underground Railroad, and suggested the same to Mr. Roberts, the proprietor of the play. I understood him to regard the surgestion favorably, and told him I should attend and carry it out; he replied, 'come on,' or something to that effect; and I supposed he would communicate the plan to the lady who performs the part of the Octoroon. It seems, however, that he did not. I went to the theseems, however, that he did not. I went to the theseems, however, that he did not. I went to the theseems, however, that he did not. I went to the theseems, however, that he did not. I went to the theseems, however, that he did not. I went to the theseems, however, that he did not. I went to the theseems, however, that he did not. I went to the these double in that the cars would probably have been procipitated that, the cars would probably have been procipitated that the

chiming, 'Hold! Zoe, hold! I command the Under-ground Railway! Fly, fly with me and I will place you in rafety in Queen Victoria's dominions, and dod have mercy on whoever interferes. But the p an had not be in communicated to her, she did not recognize her deliverer in me, and I retired behind the scenes. Had it been understood and suried out, it was my design, after placing Zoe on the care of the 'Underground' to return to be stage, announce her safety, and defy the purchaser and all the siavebounds be could con mand. Of course, I need not say that I am not employed of histrionic fame, but I am deeply interested in the 'Underground Read', and wish a keep. ested in the 'Underground Road,' and wish so keep the institution before the people."

-The "Miss B. of Natchez," whom the Prince of Wabs danced with at Montreal, and whom he afterward in quired for and expressed a desire to meet again, is said to be Miss Shelvy Blackburn of that piace. Her sister is the w fe of Gov. Morehead's son of Kentucky. She is represented as very beautiful, and probably created a slight sensation underneath the Prince's ribs.

-Lord Brougham completed his 82d year on the 19th ult. He is in perfect health, and last week was to preside over the annual meeting of the National Society for the Promotion of Social Science, at Glasgow, The n ble lord was born on the 19th Sestember, 1778. He was admitted an advocate of the Scottish bar in 1800, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Ion in 1808, was appointed Attorney-General to Queen Caroline in April, 1820, and was Lord Chancellor from 1830 to 1834 in Earl Grey's Government.

-On the 18th ult. Capt. de Carteret, Secretary to the Central Garibaldi Committee in London, paid Birmingtam a visit, with the view of making a special appeal for assistance in the work now being consummated by Garibaldi. Cast, de Carteret met the Birmirgham Committee, and furnished them with some interesting details on the latest movement. The one fact most generous to his object, however, was, that Garibaldi is not one whit the richer for his possession of Naples. Not only did the King leave no treasure behind him, but he carried off every bit of plate, down even to the salt spoons. The £80,000 that was found in the bank belonged to private individuals, whose rights were, of course, religiously respected.

-A letter received in Paris, from Algiers, contains the following:
"The Jewish ladies of this place intend to present to

the Empress a very valuable fan, formed of white os-trich feathers of about fifteen inches in length. The feathers are fixed in a golden disc, which is ornamented round the outer edge with fine pearls, rubies, and em-eraids; and in the center with arabesques in enamels on gold of different colors and with rubles, emeralds, and diamonds. In the center is a Hebrew inscription, mentioning the conquest of 1830—a date not agreeable to the Moore, sin e it was that at which their domina tion in Alge is cased. The handle is in coral, flated with gold and ornamented with fine pearls. The upper cat is divided into two branches, ornamented with trabesques, and having the imperial crown in gold; the other end terminates in a golden ball, studded with stars in diamonds, and bearing a ring ornamented with rubies and emeralds. On one side of the hat die is a large emerald surrounded with a double triangle, form ng a star with six points orna vented with arabesques, rulies, and brilliants. There are also two circles in fine pearls, relieved with analesques, and bearing the following inscription: "Les dames Israelites d'Alger à S. M. l'Imperatrice Eugenie, 1860." This magnificent fan is inclosed in a beautiful Arab case."

-The Hunterdon Democrat says: "Mr. Samuel Waldron brought to our office last week a land tortoise marked by Tobias Nevius, 1737; also by Joseph Hagaman, 1777, one year after the Declaration our Independence. It seems that after the Declaration of Indeper dence the old patriot took possession of about four acres of the large farm belonging to Mr. Jerome Waldron, father of Mr. Samuel Waldron, and has been seen by some of the family some dozen times during a year for a period of some eighty years."

-Dr. Cahill writes to Ireland concerning this country. Few readers will recognize this sketch. He says:
"Every man, woman and child believes in the justness and the equality of the Constitution; he reveres
the acting President; he respects the current Cabinet; he belongs himself to the army; and walks, and stands, and speaks like a free human being. Cheap govern-ment, just laws, rational liberty, are the American

-Elder Kimball, one of the leading Mormon saints, recently had born to him, in one night, no less than fourteen children.

-A son of Abraham Lincoln, recently spent a few days at the White Mountains. While there, a very enthusiastic demonstration was made, giving him a reception as the "Prince of Rails." A procession was formed to escort the "Prince," and speeches were made, to which he made a happy reply. The proceedings were very humorous, and the " Prince" enjoyed them much. They say that for story telling and wit, he is a chip of the original rail.

-The Semaphore of Marseilles relates the following acident, which is said to have occurred at the iven to their Majesties at the Château Borelli:

given to their Majesties at the Chatsau Borelli:

"At the moment when the doors were opened, two ladies, accompanied by two gentlemen, and duly provided with tickets, presented themselves for admission. The ladies were elegantly attired in white dresses and handsome ornaments, but unfortunately they had not conformed to established etiquette, as far as regarded their headdress, for they were bonnets. These appendages were, it is true, of the most light and elegant kind, and ornamented with marabant feathers; but they were considered, notwithstanding, inadmissible. The stewards at the door expressed their regret in the solitest terms but, as their instructions were positive. politest terms, but, as their instructions were positive on the subject, they could not allow themselves to be softened by the entreaties of the ladies, who retired in great dismay. An old proverb says, that when a won an determines on doing a thing, nothing can pre-vent her, and so it was in this case. The ladies, incent her, and so it was in this case. The nates, inspired with a sudden idea, went among some trees
which were growing near, and, taking off the objectionable strictes of dress, despoiled them of their feathers, which they speedily transferred to their own hair.
The question next arose what should they do with the
bonnets, which were too pretty to throw away. Feminine invention here again came to their aid, for, lifting
their away or gridlings, they safely attached the distheir ample crinolines, they safely attached the dis-carded headdresses within their ample folds, where they were completely unobserved. Thus newly equip-ped, they presented themselves, and were duly ad-

-A Berlin letter announces the death of the poet Burchart, author of the tragedy of "Jane Grey," in one of the hospitals of that city. Borchart was about 10 years of age, and had been for some time in indigent ircometances.

-The Supreme Court of Porto Ferrajo passed ser ence on the 5th ult. in the case of Mr. George Watson Taylor, proprietor of the island of Monte Christo, who was accused of having encouraged reactionary demonstrations among his dependants, and intered the ery of "Viva Leopold II." with expressions of conempt toward the reigning sovereign. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor baving placed themselves beyond the jurisdicion of the Court by crossing the French frontier, allowed judgment to go by default. Mr. Taylor was found guilty and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment; but the crime of Mrs. Taylor (a French lady) was considered more beinous, inasmuch as she was stated to have said, looking at the portrait of Victor Emanuel, that he was more like a marchand de bour than a king. For this the Court sentenced Mrs. Tay lor to 22 months' imprisonment. The four laborers employed by Mr. Taylor, and accused of participating his political indiscretions, were acquitted.

-The Boston Traveller contains the following ketch of Garibaleh in 1853:

" On the 8th or; 9th of September, in the year 1853, the Peruvian b ark Carmen arrived at this port with a cargo taken on board at Isloy, Peru. Her commander was no less a person than G. Garibaldi, then a simple cargo taken on board at Isloy, Feru. Her commander was no less a person than G. Garibaldi, then a simple explain of a trading vessel, now as the hero of Italy, and the subverter of thrones, occupying the attention of the entire, civilized world. The signature at the botter of the manifest at the Custom-House is in an elegant har d, showing that in this particular his education in y outh had not been neglected. From an old merchant of this port, Captain Sweeteer (formerly of cation my onth had not been neglected. From an ob-merchant of this port, Captain Sweetser (formerly of the firm of Sweetser & Norton), who was introduced to Garib odi, on the day of his arrival, was in his com-pany for the greatest portion of the time until his de from this city, and has since received fro nature from this city, and has since received not him a letter and present, we glean some reminist cencer, of interest in regard to his visit to Boston. The Carmen was consigned to C. L. Bartlett of this city, and the position of septain of the vessel was undeal stedly accepted by Garibaldi as a temporary of

mate of the Carmen, in speaking of his commander, that he put his lightning or electricity into every one who was confected with him, and even his sailors would have jumped overboard to obey him. His personal appearance at that time is thus described: Of a light complexion and blue eyes, looking rather sike an Anglo-Saxon than an Italian with a light beard around his chim. his chie, high shoulders and a sher; neck. On score in Boston be usually were a plaincitizen's dess with a Kossuth hat, but on stipboard his favorite costare was a sort of fex cap and railor jacket. While here Garbuld as much as possible avoided onbite observation. and only on rare occasions was present at any large assemblings of people. He walked the a retain a contemplative mood, and he then had a very large correspondence with his patriot friends in Italy, and tross who had been expatriated for political cause and were then residents of this country and was depublic, breeding over the place since try, and was doubtle-s brooding over the plans since realized for the red-mption of his country. At the time of his visit, the Crimean war had just commenced. and the opinion was expressed in his hearing that it might result in a general European contest. If such should prove to be the case, he remarked, you may depet d upon it that Italy will make a stronger effort than the has ever made before to regain her independance. He never spoke of his own achievements in the struggles of 1848, and his heroic movements at Rome and other phaces. Upon one occasion, a fri nd suggested that he might be in darger of losing his neck. The only regret with me, he said smiling, is that I have but one neck to lose for the sake of Italy. His eye was bright, with a quick flash. He though highly of Keesoth as a statesman, but not as a soldier. In his walks through the streets he generally took a good seal of notice of anything new, and always accertained the principle of any mac ins which he inspected. Stancing one day in front of the Last Macline in Fult n street, he failed at first to perceive the principle, but changing his position, he discovered it, when he remarked. 'How simple and yet now ingenione. He much desired, when here, to possess some Government charte, and Capt. Sweet-ter introduce Government enarts, and Capt. Sweetster introduced him to F. W. Lincoln, ir., the present Mayor, then in that line of business, who at once gratified the Italian captain with a full serve. Garibaldi returned his thanks, and remarked to Capt Sweetser, 'Now I feel rich.' Mr. Lincoln sent to Capt. Sweetser and Garibaldi an invitation to the Feetival of the Mechanic Chapitable Association. The invitation was accepted. Garibaldi attended and listended to the address, of which the could understand but little, but the nusic charmed him. As the times for the banquet approached, cari-baldi expressed a desire to return on board his vessel, and was not, therefore, present at the entertainment."

-" I v ill tell you," said Mr. Lincoln, speaking particularly to a number of Kentuckians was were present at a meeting in Cincinnati which he addressed "I will tell you, so far as I am authorized to speak for the Opposition, what we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you, as near as we possibly can, as Washingten, J. flerson, and Madison treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and in no way in erfere with your institution; to abide by every compromise of the Con stitution; and, in a word, coming back to the ofrginal proposition, to treat you, as far as degenerated men (if we have degenerated) may, according to the examples of those poble fathers-Washington, Jefferson and Madison. We mean to remember that you are as good as we are; that there is no difference between as other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind always that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and to treat you accordingly.

-The Hon, Wm. H. Stiles, la'e United States Minister to Vienna, and Mr. J. R. Sneed, editor of The Savannah Republican, are at present engaged in a bitter controversy of personalisies. The editor occu pies a considerable space in his paper to clear his name from the stigms cast on it by the Ex-Minister, who said that the first Sneed was "a Hossian, sent here by the British Government to shoot down American citizens for 90 cents a month."

- The Charleston Mercury has an agile correspondent who writes from "Lookout-Mountain House, near Chattanooga." At this cheerful place "a grand dress bell" recently occurred, and it is in a letter about this that the following descriptive bit is found. Notice the dexterity with which the writer avoids the repetition of any adjectives in characterizing the beauties of the ball room. He says:

"A grand dress ball came off here last ni was most brilliantly attended by the fashion and beauty of the South. You may imagine the enchantment which the exquisite moonlight scenery, from the long, which the exquisite moonlight scenery, from the long, open gallery, save to the fairy scene of lovely forms within the ball-room. The inspiring strains of music lent additional charms to the scene, and gave animation to the merry dance and graceful polks. I was fortunate enough to have a few of the most attractive and elegant belies of the evening pointed out to me, among whom were the queenly and matronly Mrs. Col. Parameter of New Orleans, Miss James of New Orleans, Miss Message of New Orleans, Miss M and the captivating and in ish Mies W \*\* r, and the captivating and intellectual Mies W \*\* e of Augusta, Ga., the beautiful Mrs. M \*\* e of Tennessee, daughter of the distinguished Gen. Whitfield of Kansas; the beautiful Mies C \*\* e, the fairy of the mountain; the elegant Mrs. Col. W \*\* e of Tennessee, the vivacious and amiable Mrs. C \*\* n of Nashville, and the dashing and secomplished Mies C \*\* d of Georgia. The dance was kept up till a late hour, and during the evening the galler was growded with loving couples promenading lery was crowded with loving couples promenading and enjoying the fine moonlight scenery, as they whis-pered to each other in the low tones of the evening breeze, which sighed as sweetly through the green fo-

-Among the recent deaths in New-Orleans, we observe that of Seaman Field, in the 67th year of his age Mr. Field was of the Peckskill family of that name, in Westchester County, and a brother of Mr. Hickson W. Field of this city, now residing in Paris. Seaman re moved to New-Orleans at an early age, and was for many years a prominent and successful merchant of this city. He served in the last war with Great Britain, and took part in the famous battle of New-Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1815.

-His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, has presented the Rev. J. Stickney Haskell of Nebraska City, with an elegant royal octavo pulpit Bible, embossed and bound in Turkish morceco, Mr. H. has returned to the West, having been quite successful in obtaining aid for his people.

-A story has recently been often repeated in England of a relative of Lord Byron, who was a practicing blacksmith. The Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following as the true version of the narrative:

When we saw Lord Ockham, now Baron Went worth, a few mouths since, he was at work at the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company's establishment, at Blackwall, cutting bolts at 24 shillings, English, or less than \$6 a week. The Baron Wentworth is 22 or 23 years of age, and appears to inherit his grandfather's taste for gin, but as for his 'taste and talent for mechanics', these who, know him, heat propagate him a clanics, those who know him best pronounce him a poor tool. It is true that he was employed for awhile at Mr. John Scott Russell's works, where his example at Mr. John Scott Russell's works, where his example to the rest of the hands was by no means worthy of imitation. He lodged with the head pattern-maker, to whom he had often expressed the strongest desire to become the skipper of a coal barge on the Taames. Lord Ockham ran, or walked away from Scott Rossell's to Aberdeen, 550 miles north of London, where, for one month, he indulged his 'taste and talent for one month, he indulged his 'taste and talent for mechanics' in a menial employment in a machine shop He then went to New-York, and worked there for tw months in a machine shop with the usual results— drunkenness and discharge. He contrived to get back to Lendon, and may, very likely, have left the Thames Iron Shipbuilding Company's works for better wages in Woolwich arsenal. At Blackwall he was often in woodwich alsenal. At Blackwall he was order dead drunk, although he would then manage to hoist the American colors over his lodging, to be hauled down on the return of soberness for the Union Jack. How much love there may be at the bottom of all this e cannot say.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM A TERRIPLE CALABITY. NARROW Escape FROM A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—
This morning, as the train from the Falls, due here at 7.30, was nearing the city, an accident occurred, which was nearly the means of losing many lives. A flange to one of the wheels of the forward passenger car broke off, and the truck jumped the track. Mr. James Weed, brakemen, was standing on the platform, and quickly pulled the signal to reverse, which was dons. Fortunately the train was provided with the new patent nately the train was provided with the new patent brakes, which were immediately "set," bringing the cars to a sadden stand-still. On taking observations, it was found that the train was about to pass over the treatle work crossing the canal, and, had they reached it was found that the train was about to the treatle work crossing the canal, and, had they reached that, the care would probably have been procipitated that the care would probably have been procipitated to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. In this to the ground, a distance of twenty feet.

AND ITS CONNECTION WITH THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Sin: The editors of The Express did not publish or even state the charge which I prought against ite machine-ma here as the real authors of the late corrupt Lagislature. They merely say that "the men who made the Legislature of 1800 were leading and controlling men of the Republican party;" that " the Republicans had the Governor and Lieutenant Gov-'ernor, and the majority of the State-House." Now, there is some truth in this statement. The Republicans did have the Governor, and an honest man, too. He was nominated and elected without any cooperation from the Brooksi'e Know-Nothings. Machine-smashing had 1 ot been invented in 1858, and Brooks was then anxious to come into the Republican camp with his dark lantern and other old traps. But the his dark lattern and other old traps. But the Legislature was elected as stated in my former communication. When the nominations were made a year ago, there was fusing, splitting, and indorsing going on all over the State, very much like the style now seen an org the Brocksite Know-Nothings and the Douglas spoils regency. If the Republicans did not make nominations satisfactory to the machine-smashers, or balance from a contraction to the they would wait the Democrate. of power party, then they would nest the Democrats, and so elect one of the sort of Democrats who figured in the corrupt schemes of last Winter. If the Republicans yielded to the wishes of the over-virtuous he proficers yielded to the wisces of the wisces the balance of power men, then they were saddled with such men as di graced the halls of the Legislature, and called theuselves Republicans.

For proof of the charges made above, the people have only to read what took place about a year ago, when the several corruptionists of hat Winter were nominated. A list of them is given in Far Tatanax of

the several corruptionists of hast Winfer were nominated. A list of them is given in THE TRIBUNE of Sept. 11, 1860. The columns of The Express during October of last year show what sort of combinations were made to elect some of them. I would no justify the Republicans in all they dd. It would have been far better to have followed the example of the Republican State Convention in 1858, and let the machine-smashers go and do their worst. The Republican machine the last state of the results and the results and the results and the state of the results and the res here State Convention in 1835, and let me measure go and do their worst. The Republican majority in the Legislature might have been less, but it would have given them more strength. There is, however, a sort of excuse for the Republicans. At the time the Brooksiles were left outside in the State Convention of 1858 there were honest men among the Americans who thought that their party had not been treated as cordially as they had a right to expect. They said that all honest men should be welcoused to a combination which was to rescue the country from the misrule of the corrupt Democratic party. This the Republicans were willing to concede, but they were not willing to take into their party such a set of trading politicians as the Brooksite Know-Nothing leaders. To pretend to put down corruption by uniting with such men would be like easting out devils through a union with Beelzebub. But in 1859 the county organizations thought they had better not be so hostile to the Americans as to drive the ter not be so hostile to the Americans as to honest men of that party away from their ranks. The result of their good intentions was the Legislature of last Winter, which can do no good except as an example that no party must allow itself to elect dishonest men, no matter by whom nominated, or by whom in-

I have another matter to offer which will show that the present combination of the editors of The Express with the corruptionists of the Democratic party is no with the corruptionists of the Democratic party is no new affair. In fact, with all is outery against muticipal corruption, and high taxes, no paper in the city has made so large a hole in the City Treasury as The Express. Thousands upon thousands of doila's are

The Express Thousands upon thousands of dollars are drawn annually from the tax papers to support this scurilous and fanatical Pro-Slavery sheet. As if the startling newspapers published in the Southern States were not sufficient to demonstrate the unprofitableness of Slavery, we of New-York must support by taxation such a worthless concern as The Express.

So much for the financial principles of the men concerned in editing The Express. Their politics are of the same color. In 1858 they wished to come into the Republican party, but the offer was not accepted, as no honest party could afford to give shalter to such an old retten n achine as that run by the Brookses. In 1859 the famous machine-smashing dodge was tried, and the corrupt Legislature thereby elected. In the and the corrupt Legislature there y elected. In the Spring of 1860 the Union is very much endangered by the corrupt rule of the Democratic party, and Brooke and his friends go to Baltimore to construct a new party, which is to rescue the Government from the hands of the corrupticists. And now the last move of all these same Brookses, with their hands still deep in the sign of the corruption of the corruption of the same brookses, with their hands still deep in the city treasury, have united with the diemnionists of the South, the corruptionists of the North, with those who have brought discredit upon the country every where, and all to defeat Lincoln, the only candidate who has a chance of election by the people, and the candida's who is opposed alike by disunionists North and South, and who is most of all opposed by the corruptionists now in power. No matter for these combinations. The people can di pose of them all at the same time. Waiting to see what The Express and its friends say to the charges brought against its policy and its acts, I am still a

## " MYSTERIOUS TRANSACTION."

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

rial papers an article copied from The Boston Courier, under the caption "Mysterious Transaction," in which allusion is made to a certain sum of "Five Hundred Dollars" which was paid by Parley Hammond, esq. to the "Worcester Kansas Aid Committee" on th 15th of November, 1859, and in which article the editor save:

tor says:

"The way is thus pointed out of ascertaining the exact purpose to which this \$500 was devoted. If it has had the 'faithful and wise application to the cause' as above promised to the contributors by those who raised the funds, this sum must have eventually gone into the hands of the final board of distribution, namely, the National Committee, 'to be by them expended.' Now, without giving the names of the rest, there are two of that body who must of course be possessed of the information required. They are Thaddeus Hyatt and Abraham Lincoln. A curious quary may arise here, whether Mr. Hyatt did not lie so long in jail at Washington in order to svoid questions which might implicate his associate, Mr. Lincoln. It is evident, however, that Mr. Lincoln is the proper person to apply to. And we do not see how 'Honest Old Abe' can honestly decline to answer inquiry on this point, &c.

"Let us have an explicit at swer from Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, one of the National Committee of the Friends of Freedom in Kansas, as to what was done with the \$500 drawn, &c.

"Let us have the facts."

As a member of the 'National Kansas Aid Com-

As a member of the "National Kansas Aid Committee," I beg to give briefly a few facts in regard to this matter. On page 76 of the report of Mr. Mason's Senate Select Committee of Investigation in regard to John Brown's Harper's Ferry invasion, you will find

that I testified as follows:
"Abraham Lincoln of Illinois was appointed at Buf "Abraham Lincoin of Illinois was appointed at Bill falo on that Committee, but when he was notified that he was appointed, he declined the appointment. He was then the Elector for the State, and took the position that this was a matter that had nothing to do with politics, and therefore he did not wish to interfere. I was appointed in Mr. Lincoin's place. I then lived in Illinois."

As I occupied Mr. Lincoln's place on that Committee f course it will be proper for me to state what I know about "the five bundred dollars."

The last of July or beginning of August, 1860, when I was in New-York city, Mr. Hyatt, President of the National Committee, received a letter from Parley Hammond, in which it was stated that \$1,100 8 had been collected in 1856 and 1857; that in Norember, 1859, he paid to the Worcester County Comnittee \$500, and desired to know from Mr. Hyatt what lisposition had been made of the money. We were both totally ignorant of the existence of

ach a fund until the receipt of the letter. Mr. Hyatt espended at once, and I hope Mr. Hammond will onblish his response. Mr. Hyatt laid in jail in defense a principle, and not because he had anything which he desired to withhold. He emphatically stated that he was willing voluntarily to testify. The Senate refused to receive his voluntary testimony, and endeavored to coerce him, and in that they failed. "Mr. 'Lincoln is" Nor "the proper person to apply to," nd "Honest old Abe" "can honestly decline to snawer inquiry on this point," for he knows nothing nd "Honest old Abe" o me that " Parly Hammond," The Wordster Times nd Boston Courser should, if they konestly desire inormation on this subject, ask at home of the "Worcester Committee" what was done with the money, and not attempt to charge misappropriation upon Honest old Abe Lincoln," or others, who did not know a word about the matter till a few weeks ago.

stood Spanish his arquaintance was quite acceptable to the commander of the Carmen. At that time Claribaidi understood the Spanish, Italian, French, and German larguage, and ere this has undoubtedly mastered that of the Argio-Saxon nations. It was the remark of the major of the Carmen, in speaking of his commander.

THE EXPRESS IN THE CITY TREASURY, being in his passession? Let us have the facts.

THE EXPRESS IN THE CITY TREASURY, being in his passession? Atchioo, Kansas, Sept 21, 1860. W. F. M. ARNY.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLIC BUILDING TAX-AID TO BELL-THE FIRST DISTRICT - OVERFLOW OF FERTILIZERS - A QUEER CASE-AN ERICSSON LOCOMOTIVE-THE WOOL SALE.

From Our Own Correspondent. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2, 1860.

Our City Loans have fallen 14 per cent within a

week. This is owing to the contemplated expenditure of \$1,500,000 for the erection of new public buildings in place of the meanest collection of dirty bunks on Chestnut street that ever disgraced a onehorse country town. The croakers that abound hereabout have had a spoon in the dish, while those who own property on Chestnut street, from which the buildings are to be removed, have put in their ladles, so that a general stir has followed, the boudholders been frightened, though none of them desire to se l, and down go their bonds. One of the men with ladles says that this fall in price has caused the bondholders to lose \$800,000 already Yet these same parties still hold their bonds, don't mean to sell, and never did. How then can they have lost anything ! The money to build with must be borrowed, and the loan will cause a new tax of \$50 per annum to a man worth \$100,000. Yet this almost impalpable tax is made the bugbear with which intensely selfish men seek to frighten the people of a great city from abating one of the most intolerable nuisances among us. These new city buildings have a hard road to travel. So far they have survived the lawyers, and nearly all the news papers, and, the contract having been put through with surprising speed, it has next to go through Councils, the Mayor, and probably half the Courts. before the building can go on. How the matter will end no one knows, neither can he say when. The greatest card put forth by the Bell men

the campaign, was their meeting and procession of Tuesday evening. The latter numbered some 1,900 men all told. But it is not generally known how extensively this party receives aid and comfort from the Democracy. The latter lend the former any number of torches that may be called for, with men to carry them. Were a Bell procession, pure and simple, to be gotten up, it would have a lame and impotent conclusion. Hence they are kept in countenance by the Democracy furnishing them with torches, equipments, men-in short, everything but oil. All this is notorious here, and hence the numerical respectability of the late dis-play. But while the Democracy make these loans so liberally, they will lend the Bell men no votes. On that tack they must stand on their own bottom, or conceal their voting insignificance by playing second fiddle at the polls to the very Democracy to whose defeat they nominated Bell and Everett.

It is now believed that we shall be able to purge

Tom Florence's district by electing Butler. The public pulse outside the Navy-Yard indicates very great changes among the old, blind adherents of the Democracy. In addition to this, Butler's friends are prodigiously active, and then the enemy is split up on two candidates. Now, Tom slipped in the last time by only 331 majority, there being three candidates then as now. No one pretends that we have lost ground since that election, while Tom's party has had the Presidential prop knocked from under it. The Old Public Functi nary cares nothing about how the next Congress may stand, as by that time the asa's skin will be seen hanging from his recreant limbs. But among all the victories of the next six

may be set down as one of the most remarkable.

harvest to the street railroads. Instead of twenty passengers to a car, the standing number has averaged about fifty. Stopping, as they do, within a block of the exhibition, a visit has been so quickly made that thousands from the city have thronged the grounds, while the country has contributed its usual teeming quota, though other important shows were going on elsewhere. There was evidence at Poweiton of the prodigious impulse which has been given to the manufacture and use of artificial manures. There were meat and bone manures, phosphatic fertilizers, poudrettes, plaster mixtures, factory waste, compound phosphate of lime, cancerine (being the whole shell and insides of the king crab, dried and ground up, the same being caught in vast myrinds on the New Jersey coast), together with a new fertilizer called phuine. This manufactured here, and consists of twothirds of concentrated animal matter, such as blood, hair, hoofs, &c., the balance being chemical salts necessary to promote and maintain vegeta-ble life. As the proof of the pudding is in the eat-ing so the maker exhibited evidences of its stimulating powers in the shape of three beets weighing about twenty-four pounds, squashes of ridiculous rotundity, and carrots, one of which would be more than any hungry diner-out would want to eat. corn shown as the product of phuine was gigantic, the ears being far the largest and best filled I ever saw. The makers of all these new fertilizers are doing a great business among the farmers. In other departments there was the usual variety without many pecial novelties. Among the latter, were samples of Merrick's new amalgam bells, an article made at half the ordinary price, while the tone is even better and mellower, and the strength equal. The horse track, as usual, was perhaps the greatest attraction to female as well as male. As a general thing, the show is believed to have been more meager than formerly, though the attendance appears to have out equal.

Crinoline you know, encroaches on us everywhere It crowds us in the cars, and from the pavements drives us into the gutters. Thus much we have any other law but that of civility obliged us to do so. But here in this city the law of the land has been invoked to make all things clear the track for its exclusive sweep. One of our Aldermen, by name Helfricht, has a wife, who, like all other wives, indulges in crinoline. In passing up Third street the other day, her skirt encountered a box on the pave-ment in front of Mr. Wm. M. Christy's store, whereupon the box caught the skirt, the same being of silk, and therein tore a hole five-and-a-hall inches long. The lady discovering the rent, proceeded to kick- not Mr. Christy, but the box, and her husband, the Alderman, proceeded to sue the unoffending Christy, claiming damages \$25. The hearing was funuy. The lady proved that she kicked the box. Christy defended the box and himself-proved that it stood within 22 inches of the curb, which space the law gives him, and that it had been there only an hour and a quarter. Alderman who heard this momentous case on Tues day, was so bothered by it as to be unable to mak up his mind until Saturday. He then gave judgment in tavor of the plaintiff for \$5 and costs, thus legal-ly deciding that everything out of doors must stand lear of hooped skirts.

A new feature in railroad management is about being inaugurated in New-Jersey. A horse railway was chartered a year or two ago from Camden to Mount Holly, some sixteen miles. It is intended on this road to run the cars by means of Ericsson's caloric engines, if they can be made to answer the purpose. Changes are also about being made in the route of the Camden and Amboy from Trenton to Dean's Pond, for the purpose of leaving the danger-out track on the canal bank, and of getting rid of some ugly curves, and shortening the distance.
This change leaves Princeton some four miles away
from the road, and will lead to the building of a new road from Princeton to Trenton. A branch will also be made connecting Trenton with the Camden and Amboy track, for the purpose of run-ning coal-trains from the Lehigh Valley Road direct South Amboy, where a great shipping port will

The great annual sale of wool in this city was held on Wednesday, and was well attended by the trade. Every variety was embraced in the stock which amounted to 2:6 (00 pounds. The sale was for cash, with 1 per cent off if gaid within 18 days. The first lot put ap was 1,00 pounds unwashed fleece, which was knocked down at 27:0, per pound. A tot of the do. so if or 25:0; 3 (00 pounds of nae old fleece wool hrought site, a lot of this medium, 47:1, do. extra light, 48:0; donle extra old decee wool dow. The highest price obtained was for 2,000 pounds of picked fleece, which was insched down at 50° per pound. I have sold for 25:0; Santa Fe. 14:1; back, 17:1; white choice tah-washed, from 42 to 43:1; a lot of extra flue fleece brought 50°. The bidding was wisted, and the piless obtained were nearly up to those demanded by the pade. The whole stock was sold. Will Mr. Parley Hammend inform the country why

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC.

To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune.

SIR: In your issue of the 5th inst, I observe a special dispatch from Washington City of the 4th inst headed " Indian Lands for a Railroad," as follows: "It seems that the Delaware Indians of Kanaus are to be subjected to a loss of half their lands, through treaty stipulations

by which they are to go to aid in the construction to run west from Kansas City. The insignificant of course to go to the tribe, but the thing looks as more land had been conveyed than was necessary to any legiti mate mirrord purposes. The remaining baif of the reservation is to be so survived that every Indian will have his partien proper

Your special dispatch agent has been imposed upon most egregiously by some de igning person, in relation to the contents of the Delaware Treaty (which was ratified by the United States Senate on the 27th of June last without a dissenting voice), or he has not read it with any other object than to misrepresent its contents, and thereby do the greatest injustice to our Railroad Company, with which the material interests of Central, Southern, and Western Kansas, and more especially the valley of the Kansas River, are so closeidentified. Believing tale, I feel it my duty to corct in this manner, asy erroneous impress ay be created by the said dispatch. may be created by the said dispatch.

You have heretofore been the steadfast friend of
Kenses and her interests, and I cannot believe that you

You have heretofore been the steadfast friend of Kansas and her interests, and I cannot be lieve that you will give counterance to anything that would militate in the slightest degree against the great interest of the Territory, viz: the Leavenworth, Fort Riley & Western Railroad from the city, up the vailey of the Kansas River by Fort Riley, in the direction of the gild region of Pike's Peak, due west of us. This city, with her 10,000 people, at dher large Western trade; this valley and its floor shing towns and farms; and the Rocky Mountain region of gold west of us, are all familiar to you, as you were but recently in our midst. I feel, therefore, that I am addressing a friend of our interests, and of our reilroad en erprise especially. With this land, the subscriptions obtained, and the crecit of the road, we hope to be able to build it to Fort Riley. He miles distant by the line of the road. This is the only road that has a solid basis west of the Missouri River. All of the rival enterprises projected west of this river are relying largely upon city and county bonds, and town lors at fabulous prices, for a basis. They are gosten up by parties having large town interests, and are puffed into notoriety by barbence and celebrations, to make lots sell. These taings do not decrive sensible men. If lands should be granted for railroad purposes by Congress to Kansas, no contemplated road west from any point on the river would get any land for the first hundred miles, because the land is in second hands. Therefore none of the many speculative projects could raise the means to build to the land, if they had it granted many speculative projects could raise the means to build to the land, if they had it granted to them. How different is it with the Leavenworth, build to the land, if they had it granted to them. How differ it is it with the Leavenworth, Fort Riley and Western Rail oad. The Delaware tribe consists of about 1,100 Iodiaus. This resty gives to each 80 acres of land in fee simple, without the power of slienation; the residue (220,000 or 20,000 acres) is to be sold to the Leavenworth, Fort Riley, and Western Railroad Campany, at not less than \$1.25 per acre. The proceeds the Indians receive, to improve their farms. The Company pay for this land in six months after the surveys are made. When the Company built and equip 25 miles of road, a patent issues for one-half of the land; and when the road is built and equipped 20 miles further, to the western boundary of the reservation, the patent issues for the balance. This is the substance of the treaty. The Government has rarely if ever paid over 40 cents per acre for Indian lands, and very frequently not over 10 and 20 cents. It has bought millious of acres in this Territory at these prices. It is now selling as good land at 80 and 90 cents per acre for land warrants; the cash price is \$1.25. Can there be anything unfair, unjust, or oppressive to the Indian in this treaty? A great many of these Indians are as intelligent, and as well educated, probably, as your correspondent, and understand their own business quite as well as he does as Concerns has given millions of acres of land for rail. well educated, probably, as your correspondent, and, understand their own business quite as well as he does, congress has given millions of acres of land for railroad purposes in the various States for nothing, and there has been no complaint; but the moment a railroad company in Kansas buys from the Indians 290 000 or 300 000 acres of their land at \$1.25 per acre, it is a susjicious affair, and somebody is cheated. In the face, too, of the fact that land-grants and appropriations for public buildings bridges, &c., have been refused us, I must say there is a degree of inconsistency in the course of your correspondent that I cannot comprehend.

By an examination of the map of Kansas, you will see that the northern boundary of this reservation is within six and one half miles of this city; it is from ten to sixteen miles wide, from south to morth, and weeks, this coming purification of the 1st District The Agricultural Fair at Powelton has been a

ten to sixteen miles wide, from south to north, and forty miles in length, from east to west, extending from the Missouri River to six miles west of Lesoupfrom the Missouri River to six miles west of Lesompton on the Kansas River. The road will past through these lands, and very near if not through the 88,009 acres reserved by the Indians, which will be doubled and quadrupled in value by building this road. The land is surrounded on all sides by flourishing towns, such as Leavenworth City, Quindaro, Wyandste, Parkville, Kansas City, Westport, Lawrence, Lecompton, Tecumseh, Topeka, Osawke, Askaloosa, &c. It is in the midst of the most dansely populated and flourishing portion of Kansas. It is surrounded on all sides by well improved agricultural districts, and here in this center is this large and fertile, well was red and well timbered tract of land, unestiled, uncultivated, unimproved, and to all intents and purposes vated, unimproved, and to all intents and purposes valuelers to the Indian and white man. I ask you, how much better will it be for both to have a good and substantial farmer on each 160 acres, and a good rail-road passing through it and the center of the Kaussa valley. Your correspondent is as much at fault in his geography as in his knowledge of the contents of the geography, as in his knowledge of the consens treaty. His idea is that the Leavenworth, Fort Biley and Western Railroad star's from Kansas Cfly in and Western Railroad star's from Kansas Cfy in Missouri. The fact is, it star's from Leavenworth City, adjoining Fort Leavenworth in Kansas; it is the largest city west of St. Louis on the Missouri River, and the commercial emporium of Kansas and the West. The road passes up the Kansas River valley to Fort Riley; three-fourths of the route is almost a natural roadway, the valley being level and from three to ten miles wide. This valley extends by the Smcky Hill Fork of the Kansas River to within a short distance of the base of "Pike's Peak;" there is an abundance of coal, wood, water and grass all the way to Danver and Colorado Cities. A good emigrant road has been recently established and opened, which makes the distance over one hundred miles less than by any other tance over one hundred miles less than by any other route now traveled. There are only ten miles of sandy read, and only one place where it is eighteen miles beread, and only one place where it is eighteen miles between the streams, on the whole route. At Fort Riley, the trade and travel of New-Mexico, the "Golf Region," and Utah, can be concentrated, as well as troops, munitions of war, and the mails to and from the far West. It is the only road ranning west from the Missouni River which will have for save all years a way trade and travel, exclusive of through business. the Missoni River which will have for save all years a way trade and travel, exclusive of through business, that will pay running expenses. The first division is all eady located, over a cheap and excellent route. We are making our arrangements as rapidly as possible to locate the remainder by Spring, and put the whole under contract to Fort Riley, a distance of 116 miles from this point. Leavenworth City is about 24 miles from this point. Leavenworth City is about 24 miles north-west from Kansas City, the future terminus of the St. Louis Pacitic Road. We hope next year to put a road under contract which will connect with the Pacific Road at its terminus. Our nearest point to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad is Camuron, 45 miles distant. The Counties of Platte and Clinton in Misseuri, in conjunction with our county, will commence building a road connecting the two points in the Spring; the money is marrly all raised to do it. The Hannibal and St. Joseph, and Platte County Roads, will complete, by the 1st day of January next, their road from St. Joseph down the river to Weston, within eix miles of this place. read from S. Joseph down the river to Weston, within six miles of this place.

I have gone thus fully into this matter, that you and

I have gone thus fully into this matter, and your readers may fully understand our condition and position as a railroad point between the East and West. If agreeable to you, I may, on some future occasion, call your attention to other matters connected with this

eall your acceptance of the Louvenworth For Riley and Western Railroad Co.

Office of the Louvenworth Fort Riley and Western Railroad Co.

Leavenworth City, Kassas Sept II, 1999.

Extensive Embezzella,—A strange circumstance has occurred, according to the statement of The Pittsburgh Chronicle and Harrisburg Patriot, in the way of swindling by certain conductors and licket agents on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The whole number implicated is set down as 21, and the amount of their plunder as very large. So ne of these conductors and agents are said to have become rich in a few years upon their annual salaries of a few hundred dollars—and one is referred to as being worth \$33,000, who, on being asked by one of the officers of the Company worth \$300,000, how he accumulated so large a sum, said he \$300,000, how he accumulated as large a sum, said he would answer the quertion as soon as his questioner explained how he accumulated all his weal h. A name to be have confessed and disgorged, in sums from \$2,500 to the statement of the company have the worldged to making \$82 on a single! through trip knowledged to making \$82 on a single! through trip knowledged to making \$82 on a single through trip from Philadelphia to Pittaburgh The Company have not criminally pursued the defaulting parties, upon their making restoration.

A large silken balloon, without a car, and without name, was found last week in the woods near Orland,

-The Breckinridge Assembly Convention of the Hd Hancock Co., Maine. District, Queens County, have nominated the Hou-James Maurice, ex-Congressman, for member of Assembly of the Hd District of Queens County.